

MARVIN HART OF LOUISVILLE SAYS HE WANTS A FIGHT WITH "JIM" JEFFLIES. IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED THAT HE FIGHT JOHNSON, THE NEGRO HEAVY-WEIGHT, AS A PRELIMINARY TO MEETING THE CHAMPION. BESIDES SHOWING SOME OF THE PECU-LIARITIES OF THE HARD-HITTING KENTUCKIAN, CARTOONIST TAD HERE PRESENTS ONE OF THE REASONS WHY HE WILL NOT MEET THE NEGRO.

origin, and peculiarly adapted to the temperament and characteristics of the American people. From time immemorial, games have been played, and nearly every country has adopted some ball game suited to its needs and conditions.

While there is more or less of family resemblance in all games of ball, I consider baseball quite as much American in its baseball quite as much American in its origin, development and evolution, as cricket is of English origin, both being recognized as the national games of their respective countries. Some authorities claim that baseball came from the old English juvenile game of "Rounders," but I am decidedly of the opinion that it was a hatural evolution from the old colonial game of One old Cat. One old Cat was played by three boys—a thrower, catcher and batsman. The latter, after striking the ball, ran to a goal about thirty feet distant, and by returning to the batsman's position without being put out, counted one run or "tally."

By A. G. Spalding.

The American game of baseball is dis-

tinetively an American sport, of American

one run or "taily"

Two Old Cat was played by four or more beys with two batsmen placed about forty feet apart. Three Old Cat was played by six or more boys with three batsmen, the ground being iaid out in the shape of a triangle. Four Old Cat was played by eight or more boys with grounds laid out in the shape of a required four throwers, alternating as catchers, and four batsmen, the ball being passed from one corner to the next around the square field. Individual scores or tailies were credited to the batsman making the hit and running from one corner to the next. Some ingenious American making the hit and running from one corner to the next. Some ingenious American which also made it possible to change the game into teams or sides, one side fielding and the other side batting. This was for many years known as the old game of "Town Bail." Ifrom which the present game of baseball no doubt had its origin, and not from the English children's plenic game of "Rounders," which is first cousin to that other juvenile pastime of "Drop the Handkerchief."

New York City may properly be called the home of baseball. for it was first played in that city in 1845.

In 1845 the first baseball club was organized in New York City, known as the Knilekrshockers, and the substance the first under this new regime, but in the early of the demoralizing influences that an early every grounds had its besting payillon. Thousands of dollars were wargered on all important matches, and it was not unusual sight to see players in the first baseball club was organized in New York City, known as the Knilekrshockers, and the charter of the square.

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In 1845 the first baseball club was organized in New York City, known as the Knilekrshockers, and the charter of the call of the order of the call of the order of the salary of \$40 a week as bill club was norganized. It is accepted with the innocent satisfaction that my busine one run or "tally."
Two Old Cat was played by four or more

West in 187, and met with only one defeat, and that at the hands of the Rook ford club, of which I had the of the Rook ford club, of the Rook

which shought in phayes find the playes of the bases of the special plants of the plan "Pop" Anson Makes Trouble.

Four Men Expelled.

At the league's second annual meeting, November, 1877, it became necessary to expel four noted players, Devlin, Hall, Craver and Nichols, for crookedness, they having been tried and convicted of seiling games while playing for the Louisville club. In that connection, I recall an affecting scene that occurred soon after this expulsion, when Devlin, a noted pitcher, appeared in Mr. Hulbert's office and on bended knees and with uplifted hands begged Mr. Hulbert to reinstate him. "I ask this," says Devlin, "not so much for myself, but for my wife and children, who are prostrated with grief, I am guilty and ought to be punished, but if you will reinstate me and remove the sigma from my family, I will agree never to touch a ball again." Devlin was in tears, and so was Hulbert Mr. Hulbert replied: "Devlin, this is what I think of you personally (handing him 50, but you have been convicted of selling games, you have disgraced your profession, you have retarded, if not entirely nullified, the efforts of the National league to purify baseball, and so long as I am its president or responsible for its acts, you and your associates in this crime will never be reinstated, so get out of here and never let me see your face again."

From that day to this there has not been a single occasion to expel a player for crookedness, and the integrity of baseball now stands above reproach.

In 1881, ten prominent players were expelled from the National league for dissipation, which has resulted in practically eliminating this vice from the game, and it has now become an established requisite that ball players must lead abstentious lives in order to maintain their standard of skill as players, demanded by the club officials and the public.

Before Mr. Hulbert died, in 1882, he had the satisfaction of seeing gambling entirely climinated from the game, integrity of play theroughly established, dissipation driven from the players' ranks, and the national game reinstated in public favor, as evidenced by the enormous crowd

ball games in this and other English speaking countries.

It seems unnecessary to explain the game itself, for every American boy is born with a baseball and bat in his grasp. He understands the rudiments of the game before he knows his A B C's, and grows into youth and manhood with a natural affection for the sport. The mental and physical activity of baseball makes it a great educator and training school for the boys of our Nation; it teaches them to be alert, quick of thought and action, necessitates controlling one's nerves and temper under exciting conditions, and especially fits a boy for the rough and tumble commercial life of today.

Baseball is the father or forerunner of athletic sports in the United States, which were practically unknown to this country before the Civil war. Forty years ago it was a discredit for a man to be seen with any kind of athletic implement, but now it is a badge of honor. Baseball was the spark that brought into action that natural, inborn Angio-Saxon love of all kinds of athletic sports, and today the youth and young men of the United States can hold their own with the leading athletics of the world. There is today no greater moral and uplifting force influencing the youth of this country than athletics, when kept within reasonable bounds.

Wellington said that "the battle of Wa-

athletics, when kept within reasonable bounds.

Wellington said that "the battle of Waterloo was won on the cricket fields of England." and President Roosevelt is credited with a somewhat similar statement that "the battle of San Juan hill was won on the baseball and football fields of America."

The spirit of baseball has permeated into every part of our strenuous life; it exists in all business enterprises; it is seen in our President, in the Cabinet, in Congress, in the pulpit, in the counting house, and factory, and if renewed energy is sought, fresh enthusiasm or inspiration required in any of these places, it can always be aroused by the utterance of these two well understood words—"PLAY BALL."

\*Address before the International Young Men's Christian Association train-ing school, Springfield, Mass., November 17, 1904.

# LESS MONEY FOR **BALL-TOSSERS**

# American League Is Scaling Salaries.

As a Result There Is Sorrow Among the Eastern Diamond Artists.

Owners Insist That the Players Are Absorbing All the Profit of the Game.

American league has been in existence has there been such a scaling of salaries as this year. Some of the players suffered a shrinkage of their incomes before 1904, but nothing like the extent to which it has been suggested this year by the owners of the teams.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 .- Not since the

The players who are hit, of course, are making quite an ado about the matter. They have been taught to believe that the American league is the great original booster of salaries, and they do not relish the notion of losing any part of their pay through action taken by

those who induced them to jump their contracts with the National League. That such would be the inevitable outcome was repeatedly pointed out to the players, but with their usual acceptance of the theory that it is better to live in the present than to think of the future, they made the leap, and now are in a position where they have no power to help themselves if they have the inclination.

# Would Return to National.

That the American league would some time have to put a cold compress on wartime pay was long ago conceded. Players were eating up all the receipts of the game and owners were being left with not enough to pay their ground

When the suggestion of cutting salaries was first made there were some players who asked that they be released the National league, but the American league owners simply laughed at the

There has been no favoritism in the matter of salary cutting. Even the

It is a well-known fact that the Chi-cago, Washington, Detroit, St. Louis and Philadelphia American league clubs are not high salaried.

To be sure, some men on the teams

mentioned received swell salaries, but they were exceptions to the rule. And they will suffer next year. Patsy Donovan will not get a chance to manage the

Washington team again unless he accepts about one-half the amount he received last year. Bill Donovan had to stand an awful cut at Detroit, and Jesse Tannehill was squeezed by the alleged spendthrift, John I. Taylor of Boston,

IF MAVER FOUGHT & COON THEY'D LAY IN WAIT FOR ME

WHEN IGOT BACK

TO KENTUCKY.

## Johnson's Proposition.

Johnson's Proposition.

One year ago the American league tried to induce the National to agree upon a salary limit of \$2200. The plan of the American was to have the proposition reach the National league through August Herrmann of Cincinnati, but Garry politely declined to be a party to the deal, and insisted upon having the privilege of regulating the salarles of the Reds and granting similar power to every other club owner.

Few of the players of either league know of the danger they were in a year ago. Ban Johnson may deny this statement, but he knows that the proposition to fix the salary limit came from the American league just one year ago and was made in the presence of several witnesses.

witnesses.

The National league has always been the banner organization for the players. The competition among the eight clubs, often referred to in a critical way as selfishness on the part of the owners, has kept salaries up. There will be some equalizing of salaries in the National next year. Some players will receive less money than in 1804, others the same amount and others more.

But when cuts are made the reductions will be comparatively light. There will not be any general slashing of salaries as in the American league.

## Hermis to Carry Top Weight.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The announcement of the weights that will be carried by the candidates that have been named for the three big spring handicaps, the Brooklyn, the Suburban, and the Brighton, is the event toward which turfmen and racing men all over the country are now looking with eager interest. With the closing of the event on last Turelly and the subsequent announcement of the entries, Handicapper young sit amountask of fixing the weights began. At least two weeks will be required to complete the task.

two weeks will be required to complete the task.

It is the opinion among turfmen that top weight in all three of the big handicaps will go to E. R. Thomas's Hermis, the winner of last year's Suburban, Irish Lad is not in the Brooklyn, but among the four-year-olds, and all aged horses that will meet Hermis are Baldame, Broomstick, Ort Wells, Stalwart, Lord of the Vale, First Mason and The Picket. These will certainly be among the top weights, but how they will be arranged in the scale is a question that Mr. Vosburgh alone can officially decide. The same thing practically holds good in the Suburban and Brighton, except that in these races Mr. Vosburgh will have Irish Lad to figure on.

## Dominick to Ride for Smathers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Sam Hildreth, who will train for E. E. Smathers next sesson, has engaged Eddle Dominick to ride for him this year. Hildreth will pay the jockey \$600 for the season's work. Dominick two years ago was considered the greatest jockey in the West. His spe-cialty is handling two-year-olds. cialty is handling two-year-olds. We have a knack of finding the early speed in a youngster, and, as he tre-kindly, always manages to get them away from the barrier quickly. As two-year-old racing depends much an alertness at the post Dominick's value with the young horse can readily be appreciated.

## The Anti-Kissing League.

A little red button warn by some 300 women, old and young, married and indifferent, among the leading social sets of the City of Mexico, marks a new departure, or, rather, a new step, in progress. This little round red button signifies membership in what is known as the Anti-Kissing league.

Members of the league take a solemn pledge not to kies each other, in public, or private, but put it on the ground that kissing is contagious, or, rather, the means of conveying contagious diseases from one fair lip to another.—Los Angeles Times. A little red button warn by some 300

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And will forfeit \$500 for any case taken under his treatment which he falls to cure if directions are followed. All cases of piles cured. Liver and kidney complaint cured. All cases of fits cured. Tapeworm removed with head or no pay. Office hours, 10 to 3:30 and 7 to 8 p. m.

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